AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS. CAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR AT THE PALAIS BOURBON -HIS CHARACTER AND HISTORY-JAMES ROTH-SCHILD'S RELATIONS TO L'UNION GENERALE-FINANCIAL RIVALRY BETWEEN THE CATHOLICS AND THE JEWS-EFFECT OF JUDAISM IN FRENCH POLITICS-HORTENSE, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, Nov. 3.—M. Brisson, the successor of M. Gambetta at the Palais Bourbon, took the chair today. He is a rather fine-looking man of middle height. His features are regular and his air distinguished. To mark the simple republicanism of his tastes he wore a frock coat and black cravat. His manners are cold and distant to strangers, but he has a very warm heart, and his ideal, to which he has tenaciously held ever since he came in 1854 to study law in the Quartier Latin, is a noble one. There are points of resemblance between him and the lamented General Garfield. But M. Brisson is not to the same extent as was the late President of the United States a selfmade man, his father having been an attorney in good business in the town of Bourges, and his grandfather a member of the Convention. M. Gambetta's successor wears a beard clipped according to the mode of 1848. At 3rst sight his solemnity might sppear an attitude. It is not. The man is by nature a Puritan, and is quite capable, if his right hand offended him, of cutting it off and casting it from him. By his force of character far more than by his elequence he has risen to be the third person in the State Triumvirate. His early manhood was passed a good deal among Socialist Republicans. Mme. Caignet, at whose house he spent his Sundays, and her husband were Fourierists. Her aunt, Mme. Considenaut, went to Texas to make phalansterian experiments, and was the centre of group, some of whom accepted Fourier and others St. Simon for their master. They were for the greater part noble-hearted enthusiasts. M. Brisson is son-in-law of the deceased M. Tahan Roge, who, although condemned in 1832 (as a St. Simonian), for propagating immoral doctrines, was one of the most virtuous men that ever lived.

The new Speaker and Mme. Brisson will not, I am certain, feel at home in the palace of De Morny, which was sumptuously refurnished two years ago. It is not possible to conceive two characters each of which centrases more forcibly with the other than those of Brisson and Gambetta. M. Brisson is nominally a barrister. He studied law assiduously in the Quartier Latin, and was then called to the bar. But "the Power that shapes our ends, rough how them as we may," willed that he was to be a journalist, and through journalism to enter the National Assembly which met at Bordeaux nearly eleven years ago. He has been unflinchingly true to his principles throughout his legislative career, and his private life has been spotless. He and his wife are a most devoted couple. Their ideal, aims, tastes and early associations bind them fast together. She was a dowerless girl when M. Brisson fell in love with her and resolved to marry her. He was extremely attached to her father, and indeed stood to him in the relation of an affectionate disciple as well as son-in-law. The death of Baron James Rothschild, and the

losses on the Bourse which hastened it, have called attention to L'Union Generale Bank, of which he was, in Stock Exchange language, a "bull." When the rumor got out that he had lost 80,000,000 franes, and did not dare tell his uncles and brothers of the disaster, it was incredulously received. Rothschilds are in the habit of standing shoulder to shoulder and of not allowing the public to know anything about the disasters which overtake them. Their family unity is proverbial, and they are methodic and regular in attending each day to the business of the firm as any of their senior clerks. The story, therefore, that James Roths shild broke his heart for want of 80,000,000 francs appeared highly improbable-unless to those who understand the war that is being waged by the Jews against L'Union Generale, and the rea which led to the creation of that bank. L'Union Generale is an institution founded by Catholics, in order to make head against a financial institution of the Jews, and to support the Catholic Church and political men adopting an Ultramontane programme. Its founders intended that it should push its ramifications into every country in the world, and they trusted to the Jesuits for information and support in partibus infidelium. The religious orders were also counted upon for their patronage. A M. Bontoux, a Legitimist, was the person who devised the idea of L'Union Generale and obtained the capital on which it started. The Comte de Chambord took a considerable number of shares and is said to have gained on them a profit of 5,000,000 francs. L'Unson Generale went up rapidly on the Bourse. The Jews had confidence in it and tried to buy its stock. But when they discovered that one of the objects its directory had in view was to turn Israel out of the temple of the Golden Calf, they determined to "bear" and ruin it. This accounts for the silence kept by James Rothschild the younger, when he, having "bulled" the stock, incurred tremendous losses. "He would have been pronounced guilty of treason by every member of the Roths child family, and in a measure the sentence would have been a just one. L'Union Generale has met the attacks of the Jews with spirit. I watch with interest the fight between it and them. The Hebrew international is a redoubtable one, and may eventnally place Caucasian civilization under the hoof of the Golden Calf.

Some very vile features of French politics are due to the preponderance of Jews in the press and the lobbics of the Chambers. The Jews here are working hard to convert the Republic into a dictature, which a wealthy, intelligent and unscrapulous minority can easily lead. Their action just now presents analogies to that of the freedmen under Casar. Men of honor, of high spirit, of delicate feeling, have no chance of coming to the top when they are pitted against Jews who know w to take short turns, and do not recoil from taking them. Nobody will deny that the Catholic Church is a school for many of those virtues which enable men to live pleasantly together in large socisties. The sensibilities are developed among Catholics to a much greater extent than among Protestants. A Catholic nation is always a well-mannered one, however pev-erty-stricken it may be. The Irish poor have a fraternal feeling one for the other, and wish to lend mutual help. The English poor have not. Jews are very kind to their poor coreligionists, but they still go on the principle of speiling the Egyptians, and their eyes are not heaven-directed. Egyptians, and their eyes are not heaven-directed. A people of Caucasian race dominated by Jews would be ruthlessly ground down. The bondage in which the French railway companies hold their Gentile servants is inhuman. Hebrew employes are promoted and favored; the others are ground down pittlessly. I am not at all for persecuting the Jew, who has as good a right to make his way by fair means in the world as any Christian. But I am against his domination, and for this reason am not sorry to know that the Catholic world has entered into a financial war against him. It is better that Loyola should be the foe of Shylock than his ally. The organ of L'Union Generale isthe Clairon, which oddly enough has a Jew for its director. I tered into a financial war against him. It is better that Loyola should be the foe of Shylock than his ally. The organ of L'Union Generale is the Claron, which oddly enough has a Jew for its director. I am not aware that he has broken with his coreligionists. Phis Cornely was turned out of the Gaulois when its preprietors wanted to get a foothold at the Palais Bourbon and to obtain an important allotment of the loan emitted in April by the Ferry Government. They are the directors of La Banque Parisienne, and elected to have, as joint chief editors of the paper, M. Robert Mitchell, because he is a friend of Gambetta, and M. de Cyon, a Kussian Jew. Mitchell, too, is of the house of Israel, and so are young Reinach Dreyfus and Reichtemberger, the intimate attaches of the man whose head is big with the destinies of France. On the directors list of L'Union Generale I lind the names of Prince Amadie de Broglie, husband of Constant Say's youngest daughter: Conte de Fredherne (that lady's prother-in-law); Vicomte Emmanuel d'Harcourt, the factotum of MacMahon when he was at the Elysee; the Duc Decazes, the Marquis de Beauvoir, who recently married the widow of Count de Gouy d'Arcy, and sister of the Duchesse Decaze; the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Pissacia, Comte Branick, MM. Henri and Denis Cochin, Comte Benoist d'Azy, and M. Lucien Bran, the great Lyons advocate. The wealth of the religious orders is an important makeweight against the wealth of the Jews. I should not wonder if the creation of this bank should lead political Israelites to hasten the application threatend by M. Gambetta at Belleville of the law of mortman. La Liberte says that it is to shield the convents from this danger that L'Union Generale has been founded.

The "Grande Duchesse" Hertense is not. after

all, well out of the burlesque State of Gerolstein. She has married an Italian Count of no account whatever in the nobility of Italy. He is at the utmost a Count by virtue of a patent bought of the Republic of San Marino, which desirabilities of having titles. The court-ship began at the effice of the Suez Canal Company. Her Serene Highness, Grande Duchesse Hortense, went there after she had sold her beautiful villa in the Avenne de Boisde Boulogue to make a sporting investment in Panama scrip. When she was waiting for the doors to open, the creating the was not the kindness of comfortably in business she was about. This clerk was a very gentlemanly Italian, who had long remember and trastworthiness by M. de Lessepa. His anama scrip was thinking of going into a convent. Signor Biomne, who struck up an acquaintance with her, and undeed a friendship, induced her to delay the execution of her religious project. It would be a pity, he said, and she believed him, to bury her talents and her millions in a numery. Time was not cruel to women of talent who had plenty of money in heir poekets. Signor de Riome went to Panama and the Carlot of hy Palmidan fiver reached the Lande Duchesse, she though her her heart would be raily, he said, and she religious project. It would be a pity, he said, and she believed him, to bury her talents and her millions in a numery. Time was not cruel to women of talent who had plenty of money in heir poekets. Signor de Riome went to Panama and tell a victum to the climate. When the news that he had been protected. To test his love for her she pretended to be ruined, and said that after she had bought herself a house of mean appearance near Vauve site would have only an income of 3,000 firance to live upon. Vauve is an ugly snaurh hyring between Greenele and Mendon. The house was a cottage of a mean of the transe of the eridevant diva, thave not an anaket garslen, and worked at it assiduously. The Contents had been a degree to the said post of a man her man and her mild her side of the lande

COLLEGE LIFE AT PRINCETON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19 .- President Mc-Cosh has begun again his series of library meetings with the upper class-men. These meetings were first held two winters ago, and have always been very successful. It has been customary for one of the Fellows in the Culege, or some one of the Post-graduates to prepare and read at each meeting a paper on some philosophical subject. A free discussion follows, in which the writer ex-plains and defend his positions. All disputed points are referred to Dr. McCosh for final explanation.

A. C. Armstrong, Fellow in Mental Science, opened the first meeting hat Wednesday night with a paper on the "Criteria of Truth." A large number of men was pres ent, and many took part in the discussion which fol-

The Board of Trustees of the College met last week. W. B. Scott, William Libbey and H. F. Osborne were elected Assistant Professors of Natural Science. The Board granted no honorary degrees, being opposed to the too free conferring of these honors. President Mc Cosh offered his regular report, among other things, giv-ing the number of students in the College for each of the thirteen years since he became President, in 1863. The number of students now is almost exactly double the number in 1868. The num ber of students catalogued this year is 537. The number of Professors has increased in a like proportion.

In the scalor speaking in Whig Hall, the first prize was taken by C. R. Milford, the second by John Chetwood.

"Bric-a-Brac," long expected by all, has at last made its appearance. The book is a model of good taste and skiiful workmanship. It surpasses anything of the kind issued before. The illustrations are almost all by men in college, and many of the hits are capital.

of the Boating Association for the Boating Pear Section President, R. K. Clark, '82; vice-president, Samuel Lloyd, '82; treasurer, L. Riggs, '83; secretary, D. M. Look, '84; captain of the crew, T. C. Baker, '83.

The Lacrosse team has been invited to vicit Lonisville during the spring vacation and play with the Louisville team. The invitation will probably be accepted. The outlook for football is very promisine. The teams from Columbia, the University of Michigan, Rutgers, the University of Pennsylvania and the Stevens Institute have been met and easily beaten, and now the games with Harvard and Yale during the next week are looked forward to with confidence. Early in the term there was thought

vard and Yaie during the next week are looked forward to with confidences. Early in the term there was thought to be a lack of good material in college for the team, but with constant practice the men have improved so that now it is questioned whether Princeton has ever had a better team than the beys this year.

The Brie à Brue gives a record of games played by Princeton during the eleven years which the game has flourished here. Out of 33 games played Princeton has won 27, drawn 3, and loat 3. She has beaten Harvard every year since '77, while with Yale three of the four games have been ties; in the fourth Princeton won.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN CUBA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HAVANA, Nov. 12 .- Much disquiet has arisen in the island since the new press law was promulgated. New life has been given to the scheme to demand absolute autonomy from the mother country. The leaders of the native party knew well beforehand, that such an enterprise was chimerical, in view of the feeling of dis trust existing between their organization and that of the Spaniards, constituting the militia. However, it was their avowed purpose to sow the seeds of discord by agi tating the project at this particular juncture, and there-by to cast obstacles in the way of half-measure reforms and retard the development of any liberal measures which Señor Sagasta might contemplate. They also cherished the hope of provoking a conflict They also cherished the hope of provoking a conflict ending in an open attack by the dominant Conservatives who are more than ever interested in preserving the present state of affairs. The sequel demonstrates how near their calculations came to causing a breach of the peace. A call for a great Liberal reminon and barbeone at Guanainacoa was circulated. A young Cuban, not overloaded with prudence, was acting as Mayor there, besides being colonel of a volunteer reciment. Being very patrictic in behalf of national integrity, to which he had contributed over \$100,000 at various times, this official lent himself to preside over the demonstration, at which fiery speeches were made and toasts drank to the success of the authonomic agitation. As was expected, this was considered treasonable, great indignation prevailed among the "truly loyal," and, as a consequence, the major dent colonel was peremptorily dismissed from office, and given to understand that he should consider himself fortunate to be left at large. Close upon this came an accusation against the hapiess Mayor that a large number of rifles was missing from the armory under suspicions circumstances, it being insimuted that the weapons had been spirited away for treasonable purposes; and then he was placed under arrest, to be tried by a court-martial at the carliest possible opportunity. Havana was thrown into a ferment. The Conservative press fanned the spirit of the rabble to fever head, but fortunately the officers of the volunteer organization kept cool. Then Governor-General Biance interdicted all the Liberal programme, preferring to place himself in a false position rather than bring on a conflict.

Libel suits are being brought every day by the Public Attorney against Liberal journals for alleged violations of the press law. Thus far, however, this officer has failed to make out a case, probably because the mitue lawyers themselves inspire the articles, which are couched in such language as to leave a loophole for escape based upon the church and pub ending in an open attack by the dominant Conservatives

quashed.
Affairs in Cinco Villas are not such as to inspire confi-

Affairs in Cinco Villas are not such as to inspire confidence in the stability of Spanish rule. The bushwhacker, Sarduy, at the head of a band of natives of all shades and colors, is making it lively for the Spanish troops in Cientucgo County. Santa Cruz plantation was recently attacked; every one offering resistance was put to death. The place was stripped of everything valuable, and then consigned to the flames. This outrage is in reprisal for the shooting of two of the guerrilla band, that fell prisoners into the hands of the Spaniards, and were executed at Santa Clara a few weeks since, without any trial. The suras been founded.
The "Grande Duchesse" Hertense is not. after

IN GALLERY AND STUDIO.

CURRENT TOPICS IN ART CIRCLES. SALE OF TIMETY PAINTINGS AND STUDIES BY COURSET-" MONOTYPES" AGAIN-THE SALMA-GUNDI CLUB'S EXHIBITIONS-FRESH EXAMPLES

OF EUROPEAN ART. S. P. Avery & Co. have just received catalogues of one of the most important art sales of the season abroad. Thirty-three paintings and studies by Gustave Courbet will be sold at the Hotel Dronot, Paris, on December 9. The elaborateness of the catalogues and illustrations is exceptional in the history of art sales. Accompanying the catalogue proper, which is handsomely printed and contains a critical preface by Ph. Burty, is a collection of seven large photographs of Courbet's most prominent paintings. These are admirably executed and possess a permanent value in themselves. The sale will be under the charge of the well-known expert, M. Durant Ruel. In speaking of the attendants at picture sales, and those who will be at this in particular, M. Burty throws this pleasant sop to art lovers on this side of the water:

"Americans are notably conspicuous among strangers who attend our sales. They are thoroughly versed in the real value of our masters, they have carefully studied them in exhibitions, they gain all possible information from skiiful and trustworthy connoisseurs, and they will cable their orders with a sure knowledge of their rea-

sons." One of the earliest works of Courbet opens the list, "Despair," a study of a head, dated 1841, and is followed by a softer theme in a study of a young girl in, a hammock, dated 1844. Of the same date is a painting called "The Lovers in the Country," in which is introduced a portrait of Courbet himself in youth, and another portrait is seen in "L'homme au jaune cuir." The first large and more imortant pointing, a photograph of which accompa the catalogue, is " A Rurial at Ornans." By the open grave the curé is reading the last prayers beside bier, while the chanters, dressed in red, wait to give the responses, and sobbing relatives stand near. In this picture are introduced more than forty persons, each with peculiar and appropriate costume and action. At other large picture, also photographed, shows Courbet in his studio, painting a nearly nude model standing by him, while groups of friends, including Champfleury and Baudelaire, with several models, are scattered about the spacious apartment. Among several portraits is a study of the head of Hector Berlioz. "The Battle of the Stags" shows two deer engaged in mortal combat prompted by jealousy, while a third limps away wounded, A hunting scene in winter depicts two huntsmen, one on a spirited horse cheering on the bounds, which are gallantly fighting to pull down the deer.

"In the Return from the Conference" some priests who have dired exceeding well are making the best of their way along the road, two elluging on an asa; another up held by a brother, and two others marching with drunker stateliness of demeanor. A woman by the roadside has fallen on her knees, but her husband is burstling into peals of hughter. "La Belle Hollandaise" is a charming study of a young girl admiring her luxuriant hair in small mirror. "The Siesta" is a landscape with cattle in the heat of the day. A "Study of a Horse in his Stable" and views of Lake Leman and of the Chateau of Chillen are among the other pictures.

A collection of "monotypes," the work of C. A. Walker of Bosiou, has been received at Encedler's, and although not yet placed on exhibition an opportunity has been afforded for examining them privately. The process has been already explained to consist simply in covering a blank copper plate with printers' ink which may be variously colored, and then deheately wiping away the ink to produce the lights of the picture, after which a single impression can be taken on an ordinary roller press. It has also been stated in The Tribune re is nothing nevel in the process itself, the san method baying been pursued by W. M. Chase and other tchers. A French artist, whose name still appears on one of Knoedler's portfolios, sent over some similar work two or three years age. A part of his work, however, was accompanied with some etching. Mr. Walke has carried the process to considerable length, aiming to show its capabilities, and he exhibits marines, moon Boston Harbor at night. The moon, just peeping from behind the clouds, heaves a silvery wake on the gently suffled water, and the light in the sky gives a delicate and subdued effect to the whole. Another picture is a view of breakers dashing upon the shore in the moonlight, and a third is a study of waves. A fourth view in slightly colored ink and through meadows in the moonlight, and mother shows a river in a strong light which church spires against the sky in the background. Among other views of woods and waves is of a meadow with willows in a dim light. This is on yellowish paper, and in it the artist has evidently almed at catching the effect of Corot. Another of a pool in the woods, with deep sindes, is perhaps meant to recall Diaz. The nature of some of the other meant to recal Blaz. The hateress some of the other pieces may be judged from the titles, "A Sindowy Path," "Elms at Satonville", "Early Morning," (another striv-ing after Corot), "The Meadow Pool," "A Quiet Afternoon," "Surf Study," and "Among the Trees."

men in college, and many of the hits are capital.

The following men were the Board of Editors: O. Crouse, J. A. Hodge, W. D. Green, O. Harriman, I., F., J. G. Murdock, E. M. Rayle and H. W. Hall. Mr. Hall and F. White, '92, did the designing.

E.B. Critchlow, '82, has resigned as Managing Editor of The Princetonian, and H. H. Welles, Jr., '82, has been leaved to fill his place. E. M. Royle has resigned his position on the Board of Editors.

At a recent College mass meeting the following officers of the Boating Association for the following year were ejected; show the use of a coarse brush, while again a rag bound over a stick has evidently been employed. The "mono-types" look much like sepla or charcoal drawings, which they differ from materially in their expense. Where Mr. Walker has attempted to get the effects of Corot or Dauligny, his "monotypes" can be compared directly with Brunet Dubaine's etching of Corot's "Pas toral," or Chauret's etchings after Corot or Daubigny the tender atmosphere and delicate acusitiveness of the foliage are wonderfully preserved, as they are in an etch ing of a meadow with willows by the same artist. Both empts, yet the price of one of his large "monotypes, \$75, is the same as the price of the ciching of the "Pas toral" on Japan paper. And the only advantage of the "monotype," one, however, that will recommend it to those with a hobby for print collecting, is that only one impression can be taken and the buyer will have a to go into the manufacture of his "monotypes" on an extensive scale with larger presses.

It will be good news to visitors to the Salmagundi exhibitions that very little "publishers' work" will b een there this year. Previously many of the illustrators have sent work ordered by publishers, and intending buyers have found one pleasing sketch after another labelled "not for sale." Nearly all the work shown tion. In addition to the younger artists many academicians will contribute. The time for sending in sketches has been extended by one day. Pictures will be collected on November 25, since November 24 will be Thanksgiving Day. It is possible now to give something of a description of the work that will be see at this exhibition. J. C. Nicoll wid show a picture in black and white oil, cutified " On the Northern Coast." It shows angry waves dashing up against a steep beach, from which rise cliffs covered with pines. An excellent sketch, by George F. Shelton, is called "Hard a Lea." The old skipper, his tanued face fringed with a white beard and surmounted by a "son'wester," is jamming the wheel hard down, while the boat is lurching perilously over and water flying over the side. A young ously over and water flying over the side. A young lady, half bewidered and half abarmed, has hat put her head out of the companionway to view the situation, firmly securing her hat with one hand. The spirit and dash of the picture make it exceedingly affirative. A. F. Hellows will exhibit a flaure piece with the picturesque subject of "The Hop Gatherers." Brince Crane sends a quiet sea view called "A Lowland Shore." Two Venetian scenes make up A. F. Bunner's contributions—one the column of St. Mark's by mooninght and the other of St. Mark's Church. Howard Pyle will show a sketch called "The Rejection," and Edward Sanguinetti. "The Senetic Stanguinetti." singer." Two Venetian seemes make up A. F. Bunner's contributions—one the column of St. Mark's by moone in the column of St. Mark's by moone in the column of St. Mark's by moone in the standard Bearer."—a warrior on horseback. An interesting study of a head in charcoal will be shown by Miss Elizabeth Bartol. Shore views from the subjects of sketches by Charles Medville Dewcy.

Mr. Bunker, and Mr. Murphy. William Walton contributes a study of St. Authour, and Edwin R. Lewis of Philadelphia, sends some marines, which also form the subjects of sketches. A mark of St. Authour, and Edwin R. Lewis of Philadelphia, sends some marines, which also form the subjects of Mr. Burn's sketches. Facen will send one of the subjects of Mr. Burn's sketches. Facen will send one of the subjects of Mr. Burn's sketches. Facen will send one of the subjects of Mr. Burn's sketches. Facen will send one of the subject of

a nevelty among his works seen here, in presenting a view of a village street with buildings and figures. The only characteristic work is seen in the foliage of the trace along the readside. A small flower piece, by Diez, is peculiarly rich and striking. A strong resemblance to Van Marcke is visible in a cattle piece painted by Madame Deterle, his daughter. A large water color, by W. T. Richards, gives a view of the port of Cornish, with the surrounding steep cliffs and small breakwater. At knoedlers, "The Lark's Mirror." has been replaced by Gonzalez's "On the Terrace." This shows a French group in costumes of the last century, several idling at a table, and two gorgeonsly attired young noblemen practicing with the folis. Beyond the heavy marble balans trades a gimpse is afforded of the distant city.

In a large picture by Kaemmerer, "An Ascension in the year 8," the artist has selzed the opportunity presented by an excited crowd viewing a balleon ascension, to make the most of the decorative elements in the costumes of an earlier day. Dainty lace caps, long bright trains and low necked dresses, with the broad skirted coats of the men, like Joseph's, of divers colors, make up 3 pretty series of combinations, while the excitement and enthusiasm indicated by the waving handkerchiefs and hats lend additional animation. In the immediate foreground one unfortunate has tumbled backward from his chair while a lady beside him shares his fate. Above the balloon is steadily rising, containing a man and woman, the latter waving the tri-clor, and in the background are trees and masses of buildings.

A spirited painting by Joseph Chelmanski is calted "The Russian Mail-Carrier." A huge black horse with flowing mane is dashing over the snow, drawing a tiny sled. By Cabanel there is a large figure painting representing the opening of the caskets in the scene from the "Merchant of Venice."

A decorative group by Clonadin, two figures by Charles Meissenier, and a painting by M. Rico, have also been recently shown here.

A colle

tiffs on the Fourth National Bank which he delivered to

A collection of paintings will be placed on exhibition it Leavitt's galleries on Tuesday, including several of considerable interest.

GOOD WORK FOR THE POOR.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION. THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING-REPORTS OF VARI-OUS COMMITTEES-RESULTS OF THE SECRETARY'S VISITS TO POORHOUSES-ELECTION OF OFFI-

CERS. The minth annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held vesterday afternoon in its rooms, No. 6 East Fourteenth-st., John A.McKimpresiding. Eighteen months have passed since the last meeting was held, owing to the change of date for the meetings from the spring to the fall. The treasurer for the present year, Charles Russell Hone, reported that since January 1, 1881, \$3,431-42 had been expended by the association, this outlay being met by subscriptions, rent from sub-tenants, interest on Government bonds, and by money from other sonrees. For the year 1880 the treasurer, John C Brown, reported that \$4,355 17 was expended. The Library Committee reported that much had been done in the way of furnishing reading matter to the inmates of different charitable institutions. The report of the standing committee on adult able bodied paupers showed that the committee had met regularly. At the time of the last annual report of the Association the Tramp Bill, passed through the Storts of this committee, had just become a law. The present committee reported that the results of the practical application of this law have been ex cellent. The bill establishing a Refuge for Women was passed at the last session of the Legislature through the united efforts of the State Board of Charities and the State Charities Aid Association. For several years the work for this institution has been untiring, and although the promised Reformatory has not yet been established, the appropriation for buildings and a site has been secured. The re-

nding systematic labor. The Committee on Hospitals reported that it had discussed many questions relating to hospital building and management, having also distributed its publications throughout this and other States. In regard to building open-air pavilions for the sick, them near old buildings, such as those of Bellevue Hospital, in which the fifth of years had been allowed to collect in floors and walls. The comme practice of having the same physicians and attendants for both the old hospitals and the pavilions was also criticised by the committee.

port of this committee also stated that it had col-

lected statistics in regard to the employment of

paupers in almshouses with the view of recom-

Since the passage of the law in May of this year giving the visiting committees of the Association the legal right to enter and investigate the different charitable institutions of the State, the secretary, Ellen F. Terry, bas visited ten counties and organ ized in six of them visiting committees of the Association. The report read by her gave the results of her investigations in Chemung, Saratoga, Ontario Fulton, Mentgomery and Essex Counties, where ties, where visiting committees had previously beer not been organized. In Essex County the secretary found that through the efforts of the visiting committee, together with the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors, many improvements had been made in the poorhouse. A new dining-room and a kitchen, new laundries with good appliances, new onces and new sheds with separate varis for exerothers and new sheels with separate yards for exercise had been built. The separation of the sexes seemed complete. The ventilation was not good and the water supply was insufficient; so much so that last winter all the water was obtained by melting ice and snow. The sick and well were not enough separated. In Chuton County the buildings were new and well keps, but the patients had no special care nor skilled treatment. The wards for insane men, however, were not well kept nor comfortally intuished, nor were the patients suitably clothed, while their personal cleaniness was insufficiently attended to. At the Frinklin County poorhouse no religious exercises were held and no burial rites performed. Improvement in many respects was to be seen in the accommodation of the inimates and their care.

and no ourist ties person in the accommodation of the imagites and their care.

The bandings of the Warren County poorhouse were part of them found to be old, confortless and out of repair. The new stone portions are very little better than the old parts. No classification of the immates was possible, and any seclusion of the more respectable poor was forbidden. There was no ventilation whatever. The sick were quartered with the well, one barren ward holding several invalid mothers with their children. The clothing and bedding were poor and the furniture was scanty. The poorhouse of Saratoga County was far above the average. The feeble-midded and the epileptic patients, however, were lodged with the sick, and as usual no paid attendant was allowed for them. There as elsewhere there was little knowledge of what invalids diet should be. A number of young chiatren, with their young mothers, were quartered in a detached building with the insane. Some of these, among whom was a authentistical varieties and the content of these among whom was a pathentistical varieties. the insane. Some of these, among whom was a mother thirteen years old, were locked in behind the

the insane. Some of these, among warm war mother thirteen years old, were locked in behind the gratings with the violent insane patients.

At the Montgomery County almshouse the contract system is used. In regard to this system the secretary asks in her report: "What progress can be made toward decreasing the number of paupers or toward suppressing pauperizing fuffuences; how can the children be saved from legding dependent lives or the mentally diseased and the physically disabled be sent to educational or curative institutions, when the instinct of self-interest induces a contractor to rotain paupers and increase their numbers?" "In counties where the contract system prevails," the secretary continues, "there is always more to do than cisewhere for the poor individually." In Fulton County there has been improvement, but there were many evils that are sure to be found where the contract system is used. The poor ment, but there were many evils that are sure to be found where the contract system is used. The poor children were lodged in a house near that of the adults. They had access to the poorhouse, and the same sum per capita was paid to the contractor as for the adult pappers. In Ontario Countr the poorhouse is large, but no effort was made to classify the immates. The men and women ate and worked together, and no restraint seemed to be placed on their associating with each other. In

classify the inmates. The men and women ate and worked together, and no restraint seemed to be placed on their associating with each other. In Chemung County the ventilation of the poorhouse building was detective, there being no means for changing the air in any of the rooms, except by opening doors and windows. No reading matter was furnished to the inmates except what was occasionally provided by a visitor.

A vote of thanks was tendered by the Association to the secretary, after she had read her report, for the energy and ability she had given to the work. Officers were elected for the following year as follows: Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, president; John Jay, vice-president; Miss A. H. Woolsey, librarian: Charles Russell Hone, treasurer; Miss L. L. Schuyler, Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mrs. B. Loukwood, Mrs. J. Hobson, Mrs. L. d'Oremienx, Miss S. L. Sands, Miss A. H. Woolsey, Miss Ella E. Russell, John Jay, F. L. Olmstead, Howard Potter, Henry E. Howland, C. R. Hone, J. A. McKim and D. Willis James, managers.

THE COURTS.

ROBBED BY A GAMBLING CLERK. SUIT OF HATCH & PETERS AGAINST THEIR CON-FIDENTIAL CLERK AND CERTAIN GAMBLERS TO

RECOVER \$31,030. William B. Hatch and J. Hugh Peters, bankers of 25 Pine-st., began a few days ago an action in the Superior Court against George W. Tompkins, sometimes known as S. P. Fuller, one of their clerks, and Alfred F. Smith and Lewis D. Eaton to recover \$31,030, alleged to have been lost by Tompkins at the gambling house of the other defendants, and paid by using the plaintiff's oney. The complaint sets forth that on various nights within the last three months, Tompkins, who was the confidental clerk and cashier of the plaintiff's firm, played and lost at fare and other gambling games large sums of money amounting in all to more than \$35,000 The position which Tompkins held in the plaintiff's bank was known to Smith and Eaton, who entered into a conspiracy with him to obtain from the plaintiffs by frauduent representation the sums which Tompkins lost at Tompkins fraudulently produced checks from the plain-

the other defendants in payment of his gambling debts, who procured their payment. Chittenden, Townsend & Chittenden, the plaintiffs' attorneys, obtained an order for the arrest of the defendants, Smith and Eaton, which was granted on the complaint in action accompanied by the affidavit of Mr. Hatch. Hatch alleges that Tompkins came to him with the strongest letters of recommendation, and that on the strength of those letters he employed him as cashier in his bank. He discovered about three months ago that there were errors in Tompkins's accounts. When Tompkins learned that his accounts were under examination he did not come to business, but wrote a letter in which he admitted that he had embezzled his suployers' money, Mr. Hatch induced him to come to the bank again when he made a full statement of his irregularities. He (Tompkins) had been induced by Alfred T. Smith to visit a gambling house kept by Eaton at No. 30 West Twenty-ninth-st., and also a gambling house in West Twenty fifth-st., kept by Charles B. Ransom. Smith told him that he could play on credit at either of these houses. He played many times at these houses, and at the end of each night gave to the proprietors his own check on Hatch & Peters. The following day the check was presented, generally by Smith, and he paid it by a check on the Fourth National Bank, which he induced Mr. Hatch to sign by representing that it was to be used in the regular course of busiess to pay some customer of the firm. The checks were usually drawn payable to some well-known customer and after they had been signed the name of Smith or bearer was written in by Tompkins. Mr. Hatch concludes his affidavit with the statement that Tompkins is now very penitent and had done and promises to do all in his power to help recever the money. Tompkins himself is solvent. It is also said that examination of Tompkins's

insolvent. It is also said that examination of Tompkins's accounts has not yet been fluished, owing to the great number of accounts with the bank which he had faisified in order to cover up his stealings.

Hatch & Peters have also begun a similar suit against Charles B. Ransom, the keeper of the house in Twenty-dith-st., and Smith and Tompkins, to recover \$6,250. The meney lost by Tompkins in Ransom's house was paid by cuecks of Hatch & Peters, procured in the same way as those mentioned in the first suit. An order for the arrest of Ransom was also granted in the action was paid by checks of Hatch & Peters, procured in the same way as those mentioned in the first suit. An order for the arrest of Ransom was also granted in the action on the complaint, and an affidavit setting forth substantially similar facts to those contained in Mr. Hatch's affidavit in the suit against Smith and Eaton. Douglass tampbell, as attorney for the defendant, Smith, applied to the Court to have the order of arrest against him vacated. The application to vacate the order of arrest against was based on the affidavit of Smith, in which he denies any partnership with the other defendants, and also that he won any money from Tompkins. Judge Moore yesterday decided that the order of arrest and been properly granted, and refused to vacate it. Similar applications have been made to bave the order of arrest against the other defendants vacated, but no decision in these cases has yet been made. Mr. Tompkins has also began two suits, one against Ransom, to recover \$6,000, money lost by him in the defendant's gambling house, and the other against smith and Eaton, and George Morgan and George Middleton, the alleged partners of the two former, to recover \$31,000 with interest on different sums for different times. Orders of strest against all the defendants was a support of the strength of the sums for different times. Orders of strest against all the defendants were also created in both these actions. sums for different times. Orders of arrest against a defendants were also granted in both these actions.

HAVING HIS MARRIAGE ANNULLED. The trial of the suit brought in the Supreme ourt by William H. Gardner, a bookkeeper of No. 59 Dewning-st., against Helen May Gardner, to have a marriage celebrated between them in March last delared null and void, was had on Friday before Felix V. B. Kennedy, to whom the case had been referred by Justice Donohue. The defendant, who was formerly a bar-maid in London, bad already assumed many different names and characters in the course of her career before she met Mr. Gardner, at the home of his aunt, in Downing-st., in this city. To him she represented herself as an innocent young woman, who in seeking om ployment of Howard S. Ingersoll, a manufacturer, had seen cruelly insulted by improper proposals, and in seeyes she had afterward thrown a painful quantity

of red pepper. Mr. Gardner married the woman, believing, with a over's credulity, all her statements concerning her past fe and future expectations. Mr. Ingersoll in the meanto establish the real character of the woman who had not only thrown red pepper in his eyes without any just cause, but who had also succeeded for the time in reprecause, but who had also succeeded for the time in repre-senting him to the public as a man who had insulted a decent woman applying to him for work. He caused her arrest, and on the trial at Special sessions produced abundant proof that she was an adventures with a very extensive experience at the time she asserted that she had been insulted by him. Mr. Gardner learned for the most time at this trial that the defenceless maden, whom he had undertaken forever after to defend, al-ready had at least one other such defender in the person of William P. Morrison. The woman was convicted of

LIFE ON THE ERIE CANAL.

A TALK WITH AN OLD CANAL BOAT CAPTAIN-PROFITS OF HIS BU-INESS.

"The season for making money in our business is about over," said an old canal boat captain to a TRIBUNE reporter recently. "I start for Tonawanda to morrow, where I intend to lay up for the winter. Some of the younger men may make another trip, but the hardship attending a passage in the late fall don't agree very well with a man as

"How long does it take you to make a trip !" asked the reporter.

"If nothing hinders me, I can take an empty boat through from New-York to Tonawanda, which is about tweive miles this side of Buitalo, in twelve days. With a loaded boat it takes nearly three

ks. There must be considerable profit in the business to permit you to lie idle four or five months in

Year, we do pretty well, although there is not

ness to permit you to be the road of the year?

"Yes, we do pretty well, although there is not nearly so much made now as there used to be some years ago. There was a time when I thought nothing of clearing \$3,000 in six months, but the railroads have cut down the rates so that it is about hand-to-mouth with most of the young men all the time. As for myself, I don't care much whether school keeps or not. I've made my pile and can afford to take things pretty easy."

"Are your expenses very heavy?"

"The actual running expenses of a round trip are nearly \$200. You see I employ four men, two steersmen and two drivers. I keep them with me all through the season, and so am sure of never being short of help. Many of the captains discharge their drivers at Albany, as there is nothing much for them to do on the way down the river, and they are often badily left for so doing, for during the busy season a good driver is very hard to find. Besides, I think the boys deserve a little rest, for it is pretty hard word to travel alongside a team of mules twelve hours out of the twenty-iour. I have known drivers, though, who would not walk a step in the night. They would climb on the nule's back, and sleep as soundly and contentedly as though they were in bed. It takes an experienced steersman to detect this. There is only one way of telling, and that is by the motion of the boat, which decreases in speed when the driver is not arging the mules on. The unles cannot be seen from the boat in the night, for the steersman depends upon the driver to warn him of boats approaching in the opposite direction, and also of those which are laid up in the canal. Some captains having only one team never travel in the night."

"How many trips do you average in the year?"

"I don't suppose I average more than nine, but if they are ordinarily prolitable I can afford to stop

"I don't suppose I average more than nine, but if hey are ordinarily profitable I can afford to stop or the remainder of the year."

for the remainder of the year."

"Dinner's ready, Paw," sung out a woman's voice from under the reporter's feet.

"My daughter," said the captain, explaining.

"She does the cooking for the crew; come down and join us. You won't? Well, good-day."

The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company, of Florida, was chartered by special act of the Legislature of Florida last spring for the purpose of purchasing and improving certain tracts of land in Fiorida the building of canals and

other lines of transportation, and the carrying on of other business incidental thereto. The company has a contract with the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Florida, the terms of which give to the company State of Florida, the terms of which give to the company one-half of all the land reclaimed in that portion of the peninsula of Florida south of latitude 28° 15° north, comprising an area of about 17,000 square miles. The company Las also purchased from the Florida Land and Improvement Company 200,000 seres of land, comprising the choice lands of the Disston purchase of 4,000,000 acres. The lands are reported to be admirably adapted for farming and the production of semi-tropical fruits. The climate is unsurpassed for salubrity, and the temperature seldom falls below 30° in winter or rises above 30° in winter or rises above

NEARING THE END OF THE COUNT.

The Board of County Canvassers vesterday mpleted the canvass of the votes in the XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth and XXth Assembly Districts. S. M. Lockwood, the candidate for Attorney General on the Greenback ticket, who was ejected on Friday be-cause he insisted on being heard with reference to his protest, succeeded in having it accepted yesterday. He merely protested against the votes cast for his ticket being counted as scattering. The contest for Aldermen in the Vth District was definitely settled yesterday by the canvassers. B. F. Martin, Tammany candidate, receives 6,653 votes to 6,628 for Nicholas Henly, the candidate of the County Democracy, giving the former a majority of 25.

A NEW COUNT ORDERED.

Judge Depue, of Newark, on Friday granted the petition of Frederick H. Teese, the Democratic candidate for State Senator at the last election, for a re-count of the voices that show an apparent majority of 46 for William B. Stainsby, the Republican candidate.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. TO-DAY.

6:53 | Moon rises... 5:44 | Clock slow.14m.05s 4:30 | Moon souths, 10:51 | Moon's age, days, 28 HIGH WATER TO-DAY-A. M. 6:15 | Gov. Island... 6:54 | Hell Gate..... 8:41 HIGH WATER TO-DAY-P. M. Sandy Hook.. 6:40 | Gov. Island.. 7:13 | Heil Gate..... 9:02

> SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Steamer Northern (Rr.). Watson. Newcastle-in Tyne Oct 26, Dundee Nov 2, with mase and passengers to howring & Archibald. Steamer Galileo (Br.), Hull Oct 29, via Southampton Nov 1, with mase to Sanderson & Son.

anderson & Son, criand (Beig, Beyoon, Antwerp 14 days, with ngers to Peter Wright & Sons. i (Br), Sanson, Santa Martha Oct 29, Savanilla cna 7, and Colon 11, with indee and passengers Steamer Alba (Br), Sanson, Santa Martha Oct 29, Savanilla Nov 6, Carthagena 7, and Colon 11, with mdse and passengers to Plm. Forwood & Co.
Steamer Gate City, Daggett, Savannah 3 days, with mdse and passengers to Geo Yonge.
Steamer Albemarie, Mallet, Lewes, Del, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer Gate City, Daggett, Savannah 3 days, with moles and passengers to Goo Yongo.

Steamer Albemarie, Mallet, Lewes, Del, with moles and passengers to Goo Dominion Sc Co.

Steamer Breakwater, Hulphurs, West Point, Va, with moles and passengers to Old Dominion Sc Co.

Steamer Breakwater, Hulphurs, West Point, Va, with moles and passengers to Old Dominion Sc Co.

Steamer Break, Ritson, Philadelphia for Boaten.

Ship Fortland Lloyds (of Portland), Brown Hollo June 29, with sugar; Nov 9, off Bernunda, encountered a burricane lasting 35 hours, during which spring a leak of 200 strokes per bour and main pump broke, is bound to Boaton, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Rapide (of London), Auckland, NZ, 104 days, with gum to Brown Bros & Co; veasel to J R Walker.

Bark Patitish Crown (Br). Andrew, Colombio 108 days, with plumbago, efc, to order, vessel to Geo F Bulley.

Bark Lonias (Nort, Unger, Amsterdam 51 days, with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gerouliam Madre (Ital), Ransina, Leith 54 days, with coal to order.

Bark Papa Rissetto (Ger), Lanorta, Bremen 50 days, with coai to order.
Bark Papa Rissetto (Ger), Lanorta, Bremen 50 days, with empty barrels to Austin Baldwin 2 Co.
Bark Daylight, Strague, Demerara 22 days, with sugar to LW & P Armstrong.
Bark Eliza Barss Hollis, of and 5 days from Bermuda, in ballast to A E Ticker & Co.

Bark Asuncion Span, Villanie, Laguna, Mex, 10 days, with
maliogany to M Echeverria & Co.

Brig Anglo of Lunenberg, NS, Ackers, Demerara 28 days,
with sugar to order, vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Ania, McCreachy, Cindad-Nollvar 19 days, with moso Brig Anita, McCreachy, Cludad-Bollvar 19 days, with mdso to Thebaud Bros.

Brig Susan Bergen, Hudson, Port-an-Prince 10 days, with logwood to Lyon & to, vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr Laura Bri, Poster, Harvey FB, via Dutch Island, 25 days, with stone to GA Gondi, vessel to P I Novina & Son.

Schr Henry Buschman, Hatfield, Windsor, NN, 10days, with plaster to J B King & Co, vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Glein Monarch, Hemon, Prince Edwards Island 6 days, with potatoes to order.

Schr Joseph Oaken Eston. Mt Desort 20 days, with stone

Schr Joseph Oakes, Eaton, Mt Desert 20 days, with stone to H W Loud & Co.

Schr A W Ellis, Perguson, Ellsworth, with staves.
Schr A W Ellis, Perguson, Ellsworth, with staves.
Schr Nicola, Hoberts, Portland, with lumber for Philadelphia. SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook, maderate, W: cloudy. At

For The following vessels arrived yesterday, but were omit-ted from the report: Steamer City of Market Co.

Schr Nelia Floyd Johnson, Georgetown, SC. 8 days, with naval stones to E D Hathort & Co.

Schr Nelia Floyd Johnson, Georgetown, SC. 8 days, with lumber to Vanderbilt & Hopkins, vassel to Snow & Burgess.

CLEARED.

Steamer City of Berlin (Br), Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Date.

own—John G Dale. Steamer New-York City (Br), Gove, Bristol—Arkell & Co. Steamer Caledonia (Br), Cringle, Glasgow—Henderson Bros Steamer Circassia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow—Henderson

Steamer Bohemia (Ger), Paro'd, Hamburg -- Kunhardt & Co Steamer Donau (Ger), Bussius, Bremen via Southampton--Steamer Jason (Dtch), Overlack, Amsterdam-Funch, Edye mer Rhynland (Belg), Randle, Antwerp-Peter Wright

& Sons. Steamer Saratoga, Curtis, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co. Steamer Belize (Br), Mackenzie, Kingston, Jam.—Sane er Nereus, Bearse, Boston-H F Dimock, er EC Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, and

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dilliock.
Steamer E C Knight, Chichester, Georgectown, DC, and
Alexandria, Va—J M Wightman.
Steamer J W Garret, Foster, Baltimore—Jee H Glover.
Steamer McClellan, Billiups, Baltimore—Gee H Glover.
Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and
Blehmond—Old Dominion Se Co.
Steamer Hegulator, Doane, Wilmington—Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston—J W Quintard &
Co. Steamer City of Columbia, Woodhull, Charleston-J W

Steamer City of Augusta, Nickerson, Savannah—Geo Yonge, Steamer New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans—Clark of eaman. Steamer Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans-Bogert & Morsteamer Blo Grande, Burrows, Key West and Galveston-Steamer Ind Grands, Br. Steiner, Antwern—J W Parker & Co. Ship 8 B Weldon Br., Clarson, Arica, Peru, via Valparalso. Flabri & Chauncey.
Bark Fremad (Nor.), Anderson, Cadiz and Malaga—Bocks.

nant, Octient & Co.
Rark Mercury (Br), Thomas, Oran, Algiers—Perkins & Co.
Rark Mercury (Br), Smith, London—Snow & Burgess.
Rark Marga da, Port), Silva, Oporto—G Amsinck & Co.
Bark Marga da, Port), Silva, Oporto—G Amsinck & Co.
Bark Floran (Nort, Heilt, Lisbon—Bockmann, Oerfeln & Co
Brig Friedrich and Adolph (Ger), Vritt, Port Nata, Africa—

forton & Sons. Elise Villegas (Span), Ensenach, Ponce, PR-Seiras & Schr Harry P Perry. Hinckley, Boston—Chas Twing. Schr Wm G Tufts, Karli, Norfolk—Issac R Staples. Schr John L. Richards, Rouse, Providence—Geo C Blair &

Schr Thayer Kimball, Aurell, Gloucester-H P Barnard & Schr Duvies, Howard, Habfax—Scammell Bros.
Schr Annie Simpson, Gann, St John, N B.—Scammell Bros.
Schr My, Zover, Bates, Charleston—Evans, Ball. 6, Co.
Schr Five Brothers, Logic Jacksonville—Geo H Squire,
Schr Five Brother, Lecknon, Zichmond—J A Van Brunt.
Schr Alles Scranton, McAvoy, New Haven—L E P Smith,

SAILED.

MISCELLANEOUS. er Pallas, from New-York for Belize, Hon. before re-vrecked at Corn Island, has been abandoned as a total

ported wrecked at Corn Island, have Mew-York via Havana, loss.

Steamer, Nankin (Br.). Casson, from New-York via Havana, in going into Vera Urus Nov 18, struck the ground, broke three blades of her propeller, jettisoned some cargo, came off and arrived in port. She will make the return voyage with two blades.

Ship France (Fr.), Bourge, from Quebec for Aspinwall, with lumber, was lost in a harricane on the 44th uir. The first offerer and three esamen were picked up in a boat about 150 miles east of Bermuta, by brig Lizzie (Br.), from Madeira, and landed at Bull River, SC, 15th inst. They were one of three boats which had abandoned the France It days before. The men rescaed were much exhausted from want of food and wat cr.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

POREIGN PORTS. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Now 19-Arrived off the Lizard-steamer St Lament (Pr), Servan, from New York Nov 9, on her way to rent (Fr), Servan, Iron Asses L.
Havre,
L.Nearoot, Nov 19-Arrived, steamers City of Bristol (Br),
L.Nearoot, from New-Orleans Oct 26; Therian (Br), Purry,
Delamette, from New-Orleans, New-York Nov 9 (did.
rom Reston, Algeria (Br), Hill, from New-York Nov 9 (did. Delamotte, from New-Growth, from New-York Nov 9 (and from Hoston, Algeria dir), Hill, from New-York Nov 9 (and ston at Queenstow).

Saliel, steamer Arie n (Br), Murray, for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 3—Arrived, steamer Arabic (Br), QUEENSTOWN, Nov 3—O her way to Liverpool, Pearme, Iron New-York Nov 9, on her way to Liverpool, Playin, Nov 19.—Sailed, steamer Lessing, Voss, from Hamsburg hence for New-York.

burg hence for New-York.

bing hence for New-York.

LONDON, Nov 10—Sailed—13th inst, Minerva V: 18th inst, Betser finde for Savannah: Egeria: Lynan cann, Siehem, the latter for Galveston: 19th inst, Clara, for Pensacola.

Arrived—13th inst, Carmela: 17th inst, Aga, Bessie Crosby: 18th inst, Lovetane, Mariner, Taritta; 19th inst, Girvelto, Gle nhuntly, Marcia C Day, Margaretha, Ogmore, the latter at Dover, Prince Umberto.

DOMESTIC PORTS. HAVANA, Nov 19-Sailed, steamer Ningara, Baker, for New-York (18th ... HALIFAX, Nov 19.—Sailed, steamers Glensannex, for New-York: Propitious, Bremen; Effective, Liverpool; Columbia and Carroll, Boston-

Boston, Nov 19-Arrived, steamer Neptune, Berry, New-

BOSTON, NOV 19—AITIVEA, steamer A. Cook. London; Workester, Cleared, steamers Rochester, Good, London; Workester, Cleared, Steamer Allanting, Clark, Baitimore; Aries, Googins, Philadelphia, Gen Whitney, Hyllett, New-York; Glancius, Bearse, do.
Salled steamer Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, steamer Hiyrian, Liverpool.
18th—Artivel, Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, Atlanta.
18th—Artivel, Nov 19—Passed out, steamer Dino, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.
18th—Artivel, Nov 19—Artivel, steamers Reading, Smith, Philadelphia Lorente, Steamers Reading, Smith, Portsmouth, Equator, Hinkley, Pall River; Pottsville, Pierce,

Cleared, steamer Fanny, Grumley, New-York.
Cleared, steamer Williamsport, Centipede, City of Savannab,
Salled, steamer Williamsport, Centipede, City of Savannab,
Norman, Cath. Whiting, Ashisand, C. W. Lord and Norfolk.
Baltimore, Now 19—Arrived, steamer F. W. Brune, Foster,
New-York.
Cleared, steamer Wim Woodward, Young, New-York.
FORTRESS MONIOR, Nov 13—Passed out steamer Concodia,
Fremen.

FORTRESS MONION, NOV 19—Passes Teamers Glams Castle and Nourrolls, Nov 19—Sailed, steamers Glams Castle and Mark Lone, for Liverpool, with cotton; ship Servia (Br., do. Pourr north, SC, Nov 19—Arrived, steamer City of Sag Antenio, Hilnes, Brunswick, Ga, for New-York; and pre-ceaded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov 19—Passes—Sailed, steamer Panama.

18th—Arrived, steamers Bolivar, Liverpool via Tampico Louisiana, Gager, New-York.

(For Later Shipping Name & and See Seventh Page.)